Town of Sweden
Village of Brockport

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

August 22, 2003

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Introduction

Before the introduction of the Disaster Mitigation Act 2000, mitigation planning was primarily a State function. States were required to have a statewide hazard mitigation plan that was updated after every disaster.

Although not required, some local governments did choose to prepare a mitigation plan for their community. Local plans took many different forms: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Repetitive Loss Plans, Floodplain Management Plans, Flood Mitigation Plans (since 1984) and All-Hazard Mitigation Plans. Several municipalities prepared these plans to meet the Community Rating System (CRS) mitigation planning criteria so that their residents could obtain NFIP insurance premium reduction. This plan is designed to establish a viable direction for the mitigation of natural and technological disasters within the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport.

Authority

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 amends the Robert T. Staffard Disaster Assistance and Emergency Act 42 UCS 5133 by adding a new section, 322-Mitigation Planning. Section 322 establishes a new requirement for local mitigation plans. The Act provides a framework for linking pre- and post-disaster mitigation planning and initiatives with public and private interests to ensure an integrated, comprehensive approach to disaster loss reduction. It requires all local governments to have an approved All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in place by November 1, 2004, to be eligible to receive Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project funding.

Under 44 Code of Federal Regulars (CFR) which contains the implementing regulations for the Act, Section 201.2, defines local government as one of the following:

County	Special District
City	Intrastate district
Municipality	Public Authority
School District	Regional or interstate government entity
Council of Governments	Indian Tribe/Alaskan Native Village
Town of Sweden	Agency of a local government
Township	Other public entity

In developing the local plan criteria, other FEMA planning requirements were considered (CRS, Flood Mitigation Act (FMA) among others) to allow for the production of a single, comprehensive local mitigation plan that will fulfill the planning requirements of the various programs.

Mission

The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan and will also be made a part of Monroe County's Plan.

The planning regulations require an open public involvement process in the formation of the plan. Broad public participation enables the development of mitigation measures that are supported by the various stakeholders in the community. The planning process must include: Opportunities for the public to view and comment on the plan during its formation, involvement of any pertinent neighboring communities, interested agencies, private and non-profit organizations, and review of any existing plans or studies and incorporation of these, if appropriate.

Situation

A. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee was formed with members representing the Town of Sweden, Village of Brockport, Fire Department, Police Department, Brockport Central School District, various public sectors and community at large.
B. Monroe County applied for and was awarded a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Grant. As part of the grant requirements the County will submit its Plan, and the participating municipal Plans, as a DRAFT to the State by August 31, 2003, for submission to FEMA for final approval.
C. When FEMA has approved the Plans, the Town and Village will submit the Plan to their respective municipal boards for adoption.
D. With FEMA approval, local and legislative adoption, all municipal participants will be eligible for federal mitigation funding authorized by the Act.

Organization

A. Planning Committee. The Planning Committee roster includes representatives from Town and Village governments (including code enforcement), Town Highway Department, Village Department of Public Works, Senior Center, Fire Department, Police Department, Brockport Central Schools, landlords, business owners, and local citizens.
B. Identifying and ranking hazards. Monroe County developed a list of hazards and the committee reviewed the county's list and identified hazards that were specific to our community. Using the HAZNY software the hazards were ranked from high to low. The software created the ranking by using ground rules for the following factors for each hazard:
    - Scope. Scope looks at what area or areas could be impacted by the hazard and what are the chances of the hazard triggering another hazard causing a cascade effect.

- Frequency. Frequency is simply a prediction of how often a hazard will occur in the future.
- Impact. Looking at the area plotted, estimate the impact on the community. Looks individually on people, private property, and public facilities.
- Onset. An inquiry into warning time.
- Duration. Duration looks at how long the hazard remains active and how long emergency operations continue.[1]

C. Risk Assessment. The mitigation plan includes a local risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. The risk assessment provides a structured approach to identifying hazards. It is imperative that the risk assessment provides enough information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation activities to reduce losses from the identified hazards.

The community may be affected by any, or all of the following categories of hazards:

Natural Hazards: These are naturally occurring hazards that pose a risk to life and property when they impact the built environment. Examples of natural hazards include tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, drought, flooding, winter storms (blizzards, ice storms), and severe summer storms/wind events, among others.

Technical Hazards: These hazards are caused by human processes that have developed along with our dependence on modern technology. Technological hazards include explosions, urban fires, uncontrolled chemical or hazardous materials release (either at a fixed location or in transit), nuclear radiation release, and power outage, among others.

Human Caused Hazards: This type of hazard is caused by the direct (purposeful) actions of humans. Possible human-caused hazards include civil unrest/riots and terrorism (either small scale or large scale). NOTE: This plan incorporates Human-Caused Hazards in the Technological Hazard category in Appendix A, Hazard Analysis Worksheet.

Analysis of each of these specific hazards is addressed in Appendix B.

D. Mitigation Strategy. Goals and objectives: Goals are broad or general statements (that cannot be quantified) indicating potential accomplishments, and objectives are measurable. Goals are to:

1. Reduce vulnerability to life-safety threats. Objectives include: increase public awareness by identifying ways to increase public knowledge of threats and preparedness measures; enhance and expand Public Alerting and notification means.

[1] HAZNY Factor Ground Rules

2. Reduce property and economic losses. Objectives include: increase public awareness; enhance and expand Public Alerting and notification means; identify appropriate insurance for vulnerabilities; identify protective measures.
3. Keep emergency plans current. Objectives include: review plans for accuracy, maintain database of resources and contacts; satisfy regulatory requirements.
4. Be ready to effect an appropriate and safe response. Objectives include: provide stat-of-the-art training programs and equipment for public safety providers; identify voids in public safety infrastructure; coordinate resources for effective and efficient response.
5. Expedite the recovery process. Objectives include: identify and deploy assistive resources; ensure accurate and timely communication with the public; promote neighbor helping neighbor concept.
6. Strive to be "the best we can be." Objectives include: seek professional accreditations; continue personal and professional development opportunities; seek additional community partnerships; inform municipal officials about activities and elicit their support; seek funding sources to assist program goals and objectives.

Mitigation Measures: The planning committee has reviewed the various types of projects that could be employed to solve the identified problems, i.e., reduce the risks from the identified hazards. Mitigation measures may include:

1. "Prevention. Measures such as planning and zoning, open space preservation, land development regulations, building codes, storm water management, fire fuel reduction, soil erosion, and sediment control.
2. "Property Protection. Measures such as acquisition, relocation, storm shutters, rebuilding, barriers, floodproofing, insurance, and structural retrofits for high winds and earthquake hazards.
3. "Public Education and Awareness. Measures such as outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, technical assistance, and school age and adult education programs.
4. "Natural Resource Protection. Measures such as erosion and sediment control, stream corridor protection, vegetative management, and wetlands preservation.
5. "Emergency Services. Measures such as hazard threat recognition, hazard warning systems, emergency response, protection of critical facilities, and health and safety maintenance.
6. "Structural Projects. Measures such as dams, levees, seawalls, bulkheads, revetments, high flow diversions, spillways, buttresses, debris basins, retaining walls, channel modifications, storm sewers, and retrofitted buildings and elevated roadways (seismic protection)."[2]

E. Action Plan. The Action Plan identifies feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures that should be implemented to eliminate or reduce the identified risks. A lead agency, or a responsible individual, is required to guide the implementation of each identified mitigation measure. Action plans specific to a hazard (identified in Appendix B) are addressed in Appendix C. Actions that overlay all hazards are listed below:

[2] FEMA, "STATE AND LOCAL MITIGATION PLANNING how-to-guide: Getting Started." P. 1-8.

1. Prevention.

Measure:	a. Enforce Building Codes.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town and Village Code Enforcement Officers
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	b. Comply with applicable federal and state regulations.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Local officials and employees
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	c. County Planning Department review of local municipal subdivision and zoning proposals under General Municipal Law, Sections 239l, 239m, and 239n.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	County annual operating budget
Lead Agency:	County Planning Department
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	d. Annual review of the Town's and Village's Emergency Operating Plans
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, state Local Emergency Management Preparedness Grant (LEMPG)
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	e. Regular review of Local Laws.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

2. Property Protection

Measure:	a. Identify "special hazard" areas.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, Mitigation Grants

Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Within 1-3 years

Measure: b. Maintain public infrastructure.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Superintendent of Highways, Village Superintendent of DPW
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: c. Solicit Intermunicipal and interagency cooperation.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Under $1,000
Source of Funds: Local government, private-sector
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: d. Promote purchase of appropriate hazard insurance policies.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: $1,001-4,999
Source of Funds: Local government, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board (assistance available from NYS Insurance Department, e.g., brochures)
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: e. Property acquisition.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local government, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

3. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure: a. Expand emergency Public Alerting means.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: County Office of Emergency Preparedness
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: b. Provide education and training for municipal officials.

Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: County Office of Emergency Preparedness
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: c. Review utility service and restoration plans.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: $1,001-4,999
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Utility companies
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: d. Identify and utilize a Speakers Bureau
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: $1,001-4,999
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Board, Village Board and employees
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: e. Participate in annual "Weather Awareness Campaigns"
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: $1,001-4,999
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: County Office of Emergency Preparedness
Timetable: Continuous

4. Natural Resource Protection.

Measure: a. Ensure proper hazardous waste disposal.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, private-sector funding, user fees, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Various government authorities
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: b. Enforce government permit process.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants,

	state/federal operating funds
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	c. Provide comprehensive inspection services
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	d. Administer a Floodplain Management Program.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	e. Maintain “Urban Forests”.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants, private-sector funds
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Village Board and/or private utilities
Timetable:	Continuous

5. Emergency Services

Measure:	a. Continue County systems and services through the Public Safety Communications Division.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	County annual operating budget and Capital Improvement Program, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	County government
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	b. Maintain an inventory of community resources.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$1,001-4,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical budgets
Lead Agency:	911/ECD, Fire Department, Police Department
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure: c. Establish an active recruitment and Retention (of providers) program.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Village Board, Fire Department, Police Department
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: d. Stockpile emergency supplies.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: e. Solicit "Mutual Aid" agreements
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: $1,001-4,999
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: f. Engage emergency service jurisdictions in local municipal government processes.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Under $1,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

6. Structural Projects.

Measure: a. Disaster "proof" public facilities.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Within 5 years

Measure: b. Secure and provide redundant systems and facilities.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000

Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	c. "Target Harden" facilities.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years
Measure:	d. Expand fiber telecommunications networks.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, private-sector funding, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board (may be in conjunction with private-sector vendors)
Timetable:	Within 5 years

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

A. Documentation and Adoption.
   1. Public involvement:
      a. An announcement presented in the town newsletter (mailed to all Town and Village homes), regarding the formation of the Planning Committee and consequent development of a plan.
      b. Minutes from planning committee meetings are available on the town's website.
      c. Draft of the plan is available on town's website with a request for comments.
   2. Legislative Authorization:
      a. At the April 22, 2003, Town Board meeting, an announcement was made of the formation of a joint committee with the Village of Brockport to create a pre-disaster mitigation plan and the date of the first meeting.
      b. At the April 7, 2003, Village Board meeting, a formal motion was adopted that the Village of Brockport join with the Town of Sweden in the Monroe County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Program, and to formulate a plan for the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport which will be submitted to New York State by August 1, 2003.[3]

B. Review and Approval:

[3] Village of Brockport April 7, 2003 meeting minutes.

1. Plan Review. The Plan will be reviewed annually by the Town and Village Boards (or their designees) to keep Appendix B current for occurrences and to document the impact of these hazards.
2. Plan Approval. The Town Board and the Village Board will adopt subsequent Plan revisions. This adoption will be subject to statutes and local policies regarding legislative authorization, i.e., legal notice, public hearing. Activities leading to legislative consideration should include the same measure of public participation that was engaged in the initial development stages of the Plan.
3. State and Federal Review. After local legislative review and revision, the County Plan and all local Plans, will be compiled by the County Office of Emergency Preparedness and submitted to the New York State Emergency Management Office and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for their review. This action will obtain local compliance with the requirement for state and federal review of Plan revisions on a five-year cycle.

Resources

HAZNY Software.

Emergency Operating Plan for the Town of Sweden, 2003.

Emergency Operations Plan, Village of Brockport, 2003

Federal Register, February 26, 2002.

FEMA, *State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide: Getting Started*, September 2002.

Fire Protection Handbook (17th edition)

HAZNY survey for Monroe County, 1999.

Monroe County Comprehensive Emergency Plan, Hazard Analysis.

Monroe County Hazard Analysis Report by SEMO, January 1999.

Monroe County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan DRAFT 2003.

SEMO Mitigation Chief's Presentation at NYSEMA, February, 2003.

SEMO Recovery Section – information on past disasters, e.g., financial assistance.

SEMO Workshop material (August, 2002).

Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport Comprehensive Plan Update 2002.

NOTE: The Planning Committee used the DRAFT Monroe County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan as the foundation for the Town of Sweden Village of Brockport Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. For additional resources see the References listed in Monroe County's Plan.

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Appendix A Hazard Analysis Worksheet

HAZNY rankings for Hazards-Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport

Low Hazard	44 to 160
Moderately Low Hazard	161 to 240
Moderately High Hazard	241 to 320
High Hazard	321 to 400

Natural Hazards		
Hazards	HAZNY Rating	Characteristics
Winter Storm (Severe)	252.8	A frequent, widespread event with potentially life threatening affects. Winter storms may cause cascade events such as flooding, power failure, and transportation accidents.
Ice Storm	244.5	Ice storms can significantly affect life, property, communications, and emergency response capabilities. In addition, ice storms are likely to be prolonged events, further adding to their danger and inconvenience.
Windstorm	244.5	This is a regular event and may result in cascade hazards such as power failure and transportation accidents. This event can also cause death, serious injury, and property damage.
Extreme Temps	222.5	Extreme high temperatures occur frequently during the summer months and extreme low temperatures occur frequently during the winter months.
Tornado	210.8	A tornado is an infrequent and generally mild occurrence within the Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport, however, the shear magnitude and unpredictability of natural hazards warrants significant concern for this event.
Flood	197.5	There are several flood prone areas in the Town of Sweden: along the Erie Canal, Salmon Creek, North Branch Black Creek and its tributary, and many other small areas along streams. The only flood hazard in the Village of Brockport is along Brockport Creek, in the southeast quadrant of the village. Due to the localized area, ability to forecast occurrences, and mitigable features of this hazard the potential magnitude is mild to moderate.
Disease	178.5	Several diseases that have been a concern to the public in the recent past are West Nile Virus, Lyme disease, rabies, and flu. Diseases affect people of all ages.
Drought	174.8	Drought does not cause the immediate damage that might occur from a windstorm or other natural hazard but can have long-term impact if there is no relief for a sustained period of time. Although drought can be experienced in the Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport, it is considered a moderately low ranking hazard.

Earthquake	161.5	This is a moderately low rated hazard because the Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport are near a fault line but not on one. The potential for threat would be trickle down from the surrounding area.
Infestation	159.2	Infestation of any kind can cause significant health problems in addition to overall inconvenience and localized damage dependent on the situation.
Blight	117.2	A disease of agricultural or nonagricultural plants that occurs with warning and with careful education, evaluation and care can be controlled. With three full-time farmers in the Town of Sweden, the potential for massive destruction and/or loss of livelihood is low.

Technical Hazards		
Hazards	HAZNY Rating	Characteristics
Utility Failure	294.8	Utility failure is the highest ranking hazard in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport. It may affect all or part of the community and is a frequent event.
Fire	271.8	Major fires are rare but any fire is serious and there are several large fires per year with possible loss of life. Even small events offer the potential for injury to emergency personnel and disruption of daily activities.
Hazardous Materials (In Transit)	267.2	Major highways are more likely to experience this type of hazard but increased commerce and travel lead to a higher probability of occurrence. A major accident could result in serious injury, death, property damage.
Transportation Incident	260.5	Transportation incidents occur regular and are influenced by an increase in vehicles and commercial transport. Incidents may also be cascade events from weather related hazards.
Radiological (In Transit)	221.8	An event of this type is unlikely to occur in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport The extent is not easily defined, but any event could cause significant problems within the community.
Canal Failure	221.8	The canal runs through the northern portion of the town and through the heart of the village with the banks and therefore, the water level, higher than the surrounding land on the north side. A worst-case scenario would be a sudden break in the village in the middle of the night.
Explosion	211.8	Explosions are usually a cascade effect of a primary event such as a structure fire or transportation accident. They occur without warning, can cause moderate to severe damage, and could result in serious injury or death.
Terrorism	207.5	Due to recent worldwide events, this hazard needs to be considered and given priority.
Water Supply	198.5	There has not been a water supply failure for any critical

Failure		duration in the past. However, the potential does exist.
Structural Collapse	196.0	This is a moderately low rated hazard. Because of code enforcement structures in the town and village are generally in great repair. Cascade events from weather and/or terrorist attacks are possible.
Hazmat (Fixed Site)	182.5	With several facilities that use and store hazardous materials there have been several releases from fixed sites. There are also two active hazardous waste sites with ongoing cleanup.
Earthquake	161.5	This is a moderately low rated hazard because the Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport are near a fault line but not on one. The potential for threat would be trickle down from the surrounding area.
Air Contamination	142.5	By itself, this hazard has been manageable. As a cascade event, or in tandem with other hazards, this hazard could create a community emergency.
Civil Unrest	131.5	Civil unrest is rated a low hazard because of education and mixing of cultures and races and excellent communication and assistance between emergency personnel.
Radiological (Fixed Site)	107.2	An infrequent event that potentially could include a large, multi-jurisdictional area, and result in moderate property damage, contamination of farm and water supplies, and economic damage

Appendix B Hazard Specific Analysis

As part of the risk assessment three categories of hazards were identified and individual hazards were listed under each category. An analysis of each of the specific hazards follows:

Utility Failure

Definition:

"Loss of electric and/or natural gas power, generally but not necessarily a secondary effect of another disaster agent."[4]

Description:

Utility failure is described as the failure of primary sources of electricity, water, or sewage disposal. These events can significantly impact businesses, and create hazardous health conditions. Utility failure has a hazard rating of 294.8.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Utility failure may affect all of the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport, or may be specific to certain areas within the community. These hazards are most likely to disrupt:

- Businesses with high dependency on water, such as the food industry.
- Critical facilities that may be especially susceptible to power failure, or that may not possess significant backup power or sustainable operations, such as hospitals.
- Industries and businesses with high dependency on electric and/or natural gas for manufacturing and business processes.
- Schools and university that cannot operate without power, water, and sewage disposal.
- Sweden Senior Center is unable to provide meals to various agencies.

Power outages can be cascading events unto themselves. Although the grid has fail-safe mechanisms built-in to prevent escalation and cascading, a failure in one area can have a domino affect and begin a chain of events that leads to a blackout like the regional and national events in 1959, 1961, 1965, 1977, and now 2003. Other hazards can cascade from a power failure: fires, looting, explosions, water-supply failures, water-quality concerns, mass transit failure, transportation incidents, sewage overflows, and economic loss are all high-probability events when the power fails. All of these occurred during the August 2003 blackout, but not all occurred in the Town of Sweden or Village of Brockport.

[4] HAZNY

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

Power outages have occurred as a result of other hazards. Schools have been closed. With extremes in weather along with utility failure and a large senior population, there has been a need for emergency shelters.

Rolling blackouts that began affecting California and several major cities in the late 1990's, has not adversely impacted us.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

The hazard rating for utility failure is relatively high in rank, but the probability of future occurrences is directly related to the demand increases due to technology use and real estate development that has not been offset with additional generation capacity and transmission system upgrade. This hazard should be considered as a cascade event for terrorism and has appropriately resulted in additional facility security measures as well as advanced mitigation practices.

Power failure can also be a cascade event from flooding, ice storms, windstorms and other severe weather. A credible worst-case event, either as a cascade event or a supply failure would cover a large region and occur without warning, as happens with blackouts, e.g., August 14, 2003.[5]

Map of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

This event may:

- Cause failure of utility delivery systems, affecting critical facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, and emergency services.
- Result in significant health related concerns.
- May restrict emergency response, and hamper emergency communications.
- Close schools and the university.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc:

Specific information regarding loss is pending.

[5] Monroe County Hazard Analysis Report by SEMO, January 1999

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Fire

Definition:

"Self-sustaining, rapid oxidation of material resulting in the release of energy in the form of heat and light."[6]

"The uncontrolled burning in residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or other properties in developed areas."[7]

Description:

"For the purpose of calling a fire major, the incident should meet any or all of the following criteria:

- Multiple loss of life.
- $1,000,000 of property damage.
- Major community impact, such as destruction of the major industry or employer in the community."[8]

Any fire is serious regardless of scale, and this hazard occurs more than any other in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport. The rating is 271.8 because major fires as described above are rare.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Fires can occur anywhere, but increased hazard exists in locations that are industrial, have substantial combustible material and/or hazardous materials on site. The extent of the hazard is largely dependent on structure, location, response and suppression capabilities.

There is an average of one fatality per year due to fire. Large fires can cause $100,000 or more in property damage.

Previous occurrences of hazard:

On average we incur one large fire in the downtown business district per year that causes significant damage.

We have one to five residential fires per year that cause significant damage or total loss.

[6] Fire Protection Handbook (17th Edition), pages 1-44
[7] HAZNY
[8] HAZNY

There is approximately one major industrial/commercial fire every two years that has caused significant damage or total loss.

An extensive listing of fire events is available in the Fire Department Year Book.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Fires will continue to occur on some level on a consistent basis. The magnitude potential depends on a number of different factors in residential and commercial structures such as, but not limited to:

- Structural age, architectural design, type of construction and materials used.
- Building code compliance and safety inspections.
- Use or non-use of fire detection (i.e., smoke detectors) and/or fire suppression features (i.e., sprinkler/standpipe systems).
- Safety and evacuation plans.
- Fire prevention and education.

Maps of hazard areas:

A Fire District Map is attached in Appendix D, Map #1.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities can be major in a worst case scenario leading to losses of business due to closings, water supply if it is contaminated, and/or air contamination. Critical facilities, like hospital emergency departments, may be overwhelmed from an influx of fire victims.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Fires pose a serious life safety threat not only to civilians, industry and business, but to response personnel as well. Monetary loss is observed in terms of:

- Health care costs.
- Rehabilitation.
- Temporary or permanent disability.
- Increased insurance rates.
- Temporary housing.
- Structural damage.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

NOTE: Additional data is available in the Monroe County Fire Bureau's Annual Report and the Brockport Fire Department Year Book.

Hazardous Materials (In transit)

Definition:

"Release of materials during transit which when released can result in injury/death to people and/or damage to property and the environment through flammability, toxicity, corrosiveness, chemical instability and/or combustibility."[9]

Description:

Major highways are more likely to experience this type of hazard because of interstate and local commercial transport of hazardous materials. Transport vehicles do not typically travel through residential areas unless in route to a destination such as a gasoline service station or storage facility. There have been incidents in Monroe County and this hazard is likely to recur at any time and is rated at 267.2

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

A hazardous material incident of this type is most likely to occur on:

- Interstate 90.
- Routes 490, 590, 390, and 531.
- Potential also exists on routes destined for industry/business purposes.
- Routes 19, 31, 31A, 260 (Sweden Walker Road), and 236 (Redman Road).

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

In August 1990, there was a gasoline tanker rollover on Sweden Walker Road.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Commerce and travel has substantially increased over time leading to a very high probability that there will be future occurrences. The magnitude of any event will be determined by vehicle type, material transported, flow of traffic, weather conditions and a number of other factors.

Maps of hazard areas:

A transportation system map is attached in Appendix D, Map #3.

[9] HAZNY

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Transportation incidents have disrupted traffic flow on interstate highways, caused damage to critical infrastructure, and disrupted routine operations at schools, hospitals and government facilities. As with every transportation incident, there are immediate and unexpected financial losses even with insurance protection. Transportation incidents of this nature generally involve significant emergency response resources, and community resources to fulfill Public Alerting and Notification, Environmental Assessment, and the Human Needs requirements of people within the incident radius.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information on loss and damage is pending.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Transportation Incident

Definition:

"Mishap involving one or more conveyances on land, sea, and/or in the air which results in mass casualties and/or substantial loss of property."[10]

Description:

"An occurrence involving public or private conveyances on land, sea, and/or in the air which results in mass casualties or loss of property."[11] Transportation incidents occur regularly and are influenced by an increase in vehicles and commercial transport. Incidents may also be cascade events from weather-related hazards for example. This hazard is rated 260.5.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Locations are generally unpredictable with the exception of main routes and locations as follows:

- Greater Rochester International Airport—commercial flight pattern is over the Town of Sweden.
- Ledgedale Airpark.
- Erie Canal.
- Falls Road Railroad.
- Routes 19, 31, and 31A.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

All previous occurrences are too numerous to list in detail. Data on significant events:

- In August 1990, there was a gasoline tanker rollover on Sweden Walker Road.
- Approximately once per month a truck hits the railroad overpass on Main Street causing damage to the bridge, injury, traffic tie ups, etc.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Incidents involving personal vehicles will continue to occur on a daily basis. There is a high probability for future occurrences involving commercial vehicles with potential magnitude dependent on the vehicle and circumstances surrounding the incident.

Increased signage has assisted in keeping trucks away from the railroad overpass but further study is needed to evaluate alternative solutions.

[10] HAZNY
[11] HAZNY

Maps of hazard areas:

A Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport highway map is attached in Appendix D, Map #3.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Specific information is pending.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information is pending.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Winter Storm (Severe)

Definition:

"Snow with winds greater than 35 mph and limited visibility. Additionally, a severe blizzard is snow with wind over 45 mph and near zero visibility."[12]

Description:

Winter storms are frequent, widespread, and potentially life threatening events with the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport. Winter storms are likely to be prolonged events, and are capable of limiting transportation, delaying emergency response, closing schools, and inhibiting communication. Winter storms may cause cascade events, such as flooding, power failure, and transportation accidents. The annual likelihood of this event occurring is reflected in the hazard rating of 252.8.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

While winter storms may affect any part or all of the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport, these areas have been selected for their potential for hazard:

- Roads and highways, particularly routes 19, 31, 31A and 260.
- Buildings and other structures that are prone to collapse from excessive weight.
- This event may also cause power failures, transportation accidents, or floods as cascade events.
- This event can limit emergency response and communications.
- This event may close schools, businesses, and the Senior Center.
- Distribution of commodities.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport experience winter storms annually. The most significant of these events in the recent past occurred in 1966, 1977, 1993 and 1999. The blizzard of 1999 prompted activation of the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and a Presidential Emergency Declaration, FEMA-3107-EM-NY.

In January 2003, the Village of Brockport experienced two roof collapses due to heavy snow that affected two local businesses.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Probability of future occurrences is very high. The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport experience winter storms and blizzards of varying magnitude. Due to the wide spread

[12] HAZNY

geographic area and probability for cascade effects, the potential magnitude of this event is very high.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

This event may:

- Cause failure of utility systems.
- Delay or restrict transportation.
- Cause damage to buildings and other structures.
- Restrict emergency response and hamper emergency communications.
- Close schools, the university, and/or businesses.
- Required sheltering of residents.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information on loss is pending.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Windstorm

Definition:

"A storm with winds in excess of 55 mph accompanied by little or no precipitation."[13] Windstorms are also defined "as an event with sustained wind speeds of 40 mph or greater lasting for one hour or longer, or winds of 58 mph or greater for any duration."[14]

Description:

"This is a regular event in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport, and may result in cascade hazards, such as power failure and transportation events. This event can also cause death, serious injury, and property damage."[15]The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport experience windstorms at least once per year. While these events generally pass without significant damage, there have been previous occurrences of loss of life, injury and structural damage. Roads and waterways have been blocked due to fallen trees and debris. Frequency and potential intensity are factors in this hazard having a rating of 244.5.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

All or part of the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport may be affected by windstorms, however these areas have been found to be most likely susceptible:

- Parks and other areas of dense forestation.
- Trees.
- Utility lines and poles.
- High-rise buildings in the urban environment.
- Agricultural crops.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

There was a windstorm on Labor Day 1998 where a local State of Emergency was declared. Extensive damage to trees caused massive cleanup efforts.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Probability of future occurrences is likely. The magnitude of this event will be determined by the duration, intensity, and location of the storm, as well as the structures found within its path.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

[13] HAZNY
[14] National Weather Service
[15] HAZNY

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

This event may cause:

- Injury or death, but in limited numbers.
- Damage to roads and highways, buildings, and other structures.
- Cascade events such as power failures.
- Complicated emergency response (damage to vehicles, road obstruction, etc.).
- Damage to crops.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific data is pending.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Ice Storm

Definition:

"Freezing rain which accumulates in a substantial glaze layer of ice resulting in serious disruptions of normal transportation and possible downed power lines."[16]

Description:

Winter storms are frequent, widespread, and potentially life threatening events with the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport. The most dangerous manifestation of this event is the ice storm. Ice storms have a hazard rating of 244.5. They can significantly affect life, property, communications, and emergency response capabilities. In addition, ice storms are likely to be prolonged events, further adding to their danger and inconvenience.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

While ice storms may affect any part or all of the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport, these areas have been selected for their high potential for hazard:

- Roads and highways, particularly routes 19, 31, and 31A.
- Trees, utility poles, and wires.
- These events may also cause utility failure, ice jams, and floods as cascade events.
- These events may further cause harm and personal injury due to increased falls, motor vehicle accidents, and falling ice.
- These events may cause the closing of schools and/or businesses.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport experience icing on some level almost annually. The most significant ice storm events in recent history are:

- March 2, 1976. This event prompted a Presidential disaster declaration on March 19, 1976.
- March 3, 1991. A joint State of Emergency was declared by the Village of Brockport, Town of Sweden and Town of Clarkson. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated and a Disaster Committee formed. A Red Cross shelter was opened at the High School and Cooper Hall gym was a shelter for off campus students of SUNY Brockport. A county state of emergency was also declared. The event was declared a Major Disaster, identity FEMA 898-DR-NY.
- April 3, 2003. This event prompted County EOC activation. This storm resulted in a Presidential disaster declaration on May 12, 2003. The storm identity is FEMA-1467-DR-NY.

[16] HAZNY

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Due to the widespread geographic area and the probability for cascade events, the probability of future occurrences and potential event magnitude is very high.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

This event may:

- Cause failure of utility systems.
- Delay or restrict transportation.
- Cause damage to buildings, utility poles, and other structures.
- Restrict emergency response and hamper emergency communications.
- Cause closure of schools, the university, and/or businesses.
- Cause loss of food supplies at the Sweden Senior Center, school and other agencies that provide meals for the population.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information regarding past damage value estimates is pending.

Federal and state reimbursement to the municipalities rose above $100,000 for the 1991 ice storm. Expenses to private individuals, schools, SUNY and other agencies were at least $150,000 for the 1991 ice storm.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Extreme Temperatures

Definition:

"Temperatures that hover 10 degrees above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks,"[17] constitutes one end of the scale. "Below zero" on the thermometer and "Below zero" with the wind chill factor constitute the other end of the scale.[18]

Description:

Extreme high temperatures occur frequently during the summer months and extreme low temperatures occur frequently during the winter months. Public alerting with potential health hazards is generally facilitated by usual media routes as part of routine broadcasts and news items. A specific population of senior citizens, children and those with chronic illness are more susceptible to the effects of extreme temperatures. Extreme temperatures ranks moderately low with a rating of 222.5.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

There are no specific locations with this hazard. The hazard extent can be linked with the potential health hazards as listed above. The threat of this hazard can be mitigated with proper communication through media outlets about the dangers and what to do to minimize adverse effects.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

Extreme temperatures by definition happen frequently in this are and by itself has not reached an emergency event for the community.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

There is a high probability of future occurrence and the potential magnitude would be exacerbated if coupled with utility failure or severe weather such as a blizzard or wind storm.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

[17] HAZNY
[18] Monroe County Hazard Analysis Report by SEMO, January, 1999

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Extreme temperatures at both ends of the scale tax fuel supplies for heating and cooling. Extreme temperatures also restrict community mobility in the out-of-doors, adversely impacting recreational activities, school and workplace closings, and the daily routine with personal services in the retail sector.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information regarding loss is pending.

Notes on data limitations:

Time and record access.

Canal Failure

Definition:

Structural deterioration, either gradual or sudden, resulting in the canal wall's inability to control impounded water as designed, resulting in danger to people and/or property in the potential inundation area.

Description:

A credible event would be a failure in the canal wall in a densely populated area or in an active agricultural area.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

The canal runs through the northern portion of the town and through the heart of the village with the banks and therefore, the water level, higher than the surrounding land on the north side. This hazard is rated 221.8.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

While it hasn't happened in the Town of Sweden or the Village of Brockport, there was a catastrophic failure in Bushnell's Basin in the early 1970's.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

While it is difficult to predict the probability of future occurrences in general, there is an ever-present threat of vulnerability to terrorist attack. The worst-case canal failure would be a sudden break in the middle of the night. Under these circumstances cascade effects would include the following:

- Potential for injury and death.
- Property damage.
- Power failure.
- Sewer system failure.
- Transportation accidents.

Maps of hazard areas:

A Village of Brockport area map is attached. See Map #3 in Appendix D.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

There could be significant impact overall due to the aforementioned factors in potential magnitude.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Data on the loss associated with the canal break in Bushnell's Basin is unavailable.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Radiological (In transit)

Definition:

"Release, or threat of release, of radioactive material from a transportation vehicle including truck, rail, air and marine vehicle."[19]

Description:

An event of this type is unlikely to occur in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport. The possibility results in the moderately low hazard rating of 221.8.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Specific hazard locations with transit should be confined to the County's transportation corridors. The extent of the hazard is not easily defined, but any event could cause significant problems within the community.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

None identified.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

There is always a probability of future occurrence for this hazard with the potential magnitude determined by the specific location and other factors involved with the "event."

Maps of hazard areas:

A transportation system map is attached in Appendix D, Map #3.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

The impact depends on the location and time of day of the "event."

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information regarding past damage value estimates is not applicable.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

[19] HAZNY

Explosion

Definition:

"Sudden and rapid escape of gases from a confined space, accompanied by high temperatures, violent shock, and loud noise."[20]

"The threat or actual detonation of an explosive device or material with the potential of inflicting serious injury to people or damage to property."[21]

Description:

Explosions are usually a cascade effect of a primary event such as a structure fire or transportation accident. Though unlikely, the possibility of an explosion as a result of a terrorist attack exists. The hazard rating for this hazard is 211.8.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

It is reasonable to assume that industrial areas and chemical storage facilities are the most likely to experience an explosion but in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport there are also Hometown Energy, airport fuel storage, ammonia tanks at the cold storage, large farm complexes, and various fuel storage sites. The possibility exists anywhere.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

Chemical explosions occurred as part of an extensive fire that destroyed a fertilizer and feed company in 1987.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

There is a high potential of future occurrences but the probability is low.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

This is dependent on the nature of the explosion, the product(s) involved, the exposures to population, and the geographic ring of exposure.

[20] NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control "Fire Investigation Training Manual", page P-2
[21] HAZNY

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information on loss and damage is unknown.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Tornado

Definition:

"Local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counterclockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column of winds rotating about a hollow cavity or funnel. Winds have been estimated to be as high as 400 mph,"[22] and are measured in intensity by the Fujita Scale (F0-F5).

Description:

A tornado is an infrequent and generally minor occurrence within the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport, however, the shear magnitude and unpredictability of natural hazards warrants significant concern for this event and has received a hazard rating of 210.8.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

A tornado may affect any part of the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport and would be particularly damaging in the village.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

Two tornadoes have occurred in Monroe County, in 1979 and 1980[23] Neither were in the Town of Sweden or Village of Brockport.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Probability of future occurrences is unlikely.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

This event may cause:

- Injury or death, generally in limited numbers, but this is dependent on the population in the path of destruction.
- Damage to roads and highways, buildings and other structures.

[22] HAZNY
[23] www.tornadoproject.com

- This event may also cause power outages, transportation accidents, utility failure, or other cascade events.
- This event can hamper emergency response and communications.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information on recent events is not applicable.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Terrorism

Definition:

"Threat of use of violence to achieve political or social ends usually associated with community disruption and/or multiple injuries or deaths."[24]

Description:

"Due to widespread events involving September 11, 2001, new priority may be considered regarding this event."[25] Although the definition cites political or social motivation for violence, September 11, 2001, demonstrated various other factors that warrant consideration when looking at terrorism as a hazard. A hazard rating of 207.5 as a moderately low hazard can be misleading given current events worldwide.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Local information not included for security purposes.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

Local information not included for security purposes.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Probability is impossible to predict, but current world events must be considered. The potential magnitude could be catastrophic depending on event factors.

Maps of hazard areas:

Local information not included for security purposes.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Local information not included for security purposes.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Local information not included for security purposes.

Notes on data limitations:

None

[24] HAZNY
[25] HAZNY

Water Supply Failure

Definition:

"Disruption in delivery or flow of water to users in publicly maintained water supply systems.'[26]

Description:

The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport receive water supply from Lake Ontario through the Monroe County Water Authority and private wells. Contamination of these water bodies, or failure of water treatment plants, could result in a critical shortage of water supply in the region. In addition, pollution or contamination of the water supply could result in significant illness or death. Water is an obvious vital resource and appropriately has a hazard rating of 198.5.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Water supply failure may affect all or part of the town of Sweden/Village of Brockport.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport have not experienced water supply failure for any critical duration in the past, however, if such an event were to occur, much of the population could be adversely affected. This event could also present as a cascade event due to weather or contamination. Water supply failure can also result from terrorist activities.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

The fluctuation in alert status by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security since 9/11/01 has prompted additional security measures at local reservoirs and water treatment plants. While the probability of an event is not necessarily high, the hazard rating indicates that the potential magnitude of this event would be significant.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

This event may:

- Restrict business activities.
- Cause significant illness or death.
- Restrict adequate fire control measures and fire suppression.
- Close schools and/or the university.

[26] HAZNY

- Close Sweden Senior Center, Community Center, day care facilities, healthcare facilities and other service agencies.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Specific information regarding past damage value estimates is not applicable.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Flood

Definition:

"Usually a cyclic occurrence in existing water bodies. When a water body overflows its normal banks, a potentially violent and/or destructive waterway can form. A flash flood is a sudden transformation of a small stream into a violent waterway after heavy rain and/or rapid snowmelt."[27] Additionally, a floodplain is defined as "an area adjoining a watercourse, which is expected to be flooded as a result of severe combinations of meteorological and hydrological conditions."[28]

Description:

Flooding is the number one natural hazard in New York State.[29] It has a hazard rating of 197.5. Floods may cause damage to crops, soil, structures, and inconvenience or restrict travel. Floods may also create cascade effects such as power outages, sewer backups and system surcharges, and dangerous road conditions.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

In the Town of Sweden, flood prone areas are located along the Erie Canal, Salmon Creek, North Branch Black Creek and its tributary, and other small areas along streams. The only flood hazard area in the Village of Brockport is along Brockport Creek, in the southeast quadrant of the village.[30]

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport experience minor flooding annually. An area on East Canal Road floods repeatedly after heavy rain storms.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Probability of future occurrences is moderately low. Due to the localized geographic area, ability to forecast occurrences, and mitigable features of this hazard (i.e., acquisition and relocation, building codes, floodwalls, etc.), the potential magnitude of this event is mild to moderate.

Continued stream maintenance will limit the potential for large floods and creation of detention pond near East Canal Road should help mitigate the frequent flooding there.

[27] HAZNY
[28] County of Monroe, Department of Planning, Floodplain Management, Rochester, NY, January 1974
[29] State Emergency Management Office
[30] Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport Comprehensive Plan Update 2002.

100-year flood areas remain relatively undeveloped so the potential for destruction remains moderately low.

Maps of hazard areas:

FEMA flood hazard areas map from the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport Comprehensive Plan Update 2002 is attached in Appendix D, Map #2.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

This event may:

- Cause failure of utility systems and/or sewage and drainage systems.
- Delay or restrict transportation.
- Cause damage to buildings, basement flooding, and other water damage.
- Cause soil degradation, crop destruction, and other agricultural damage.
- Lead to loss of business: production/manufacturing and retail losses due to closed businesses.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

According to the National Flood Insurance Program loss statistics for the period 1/1/78 to 12/31/02 there was one loss payment in the Village of Brockport for $1237.90 and three loss payments in the Town of Sweden for a total of $1515.[31]

Notes on data limitations:

None.

[31] www.fema.gov

Structural Collapse

Definition:

"Sudden structural failing, partial or fully, of buildings, bridges or tunnels, threatening human life and health."[32]

Description:

Structural collapse can occur for many reasons. For example, a fire can lead to collapse as a cascade event because of compromised structural integrity due to heat from the fire or from the weight of water used in fire suppression. Other cascade events to be considered are terrorist attacks using explosive devices, weather related events such as weight from an extremely heavy snowfall or wind related storms. The hazard rating for structural collapse is 196.0.

In general, because of building codes and code enforcement the building structures in the town and village are well maintained and without a cascade event, there is a low potential for structural collapse.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

The potential exists in the community and on the transportation systems that crisscross the geography. Local community building inspectors and code enforcement officials will be most familiar with this hazard.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

No occurrences in recent history have prompted emergency services.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

If the railroad overpass on Main Street were to collapse, it would affect pedestrian and vehicular traffic, postal routes, school transportation and emergency response time. With the frequent hits on the bridge the potential for structural collapse increases.

There are five bridges over the canal. If any one or more would collapse there would be disruption of current traffic patterns with potential for economic loss.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

[32] HAZNY

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

There are three bridges in the Village of Brockport where the immediate and sudden loss could disrupt a NYS highway, school transportation routes, US postal routes, and transportation convenience for pedestrians and vehicles. Fire and ambulance service would have to accept an additional response time.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Estimates can range from insurance deductible associated with insured losses to millions. The monetary loss can be on the private-sector and/or the public (taxpayers). Monetary losses may or may not be recoverable from insurance or federal disaster resources.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Hazardous Materials (at fixed facilities)

Definition:

"Release of materials from a stationary facility which when released can result in injury/death to people, and/or damage to property and the environment through flammability, toxicity, corrosiveness, chemical instability and/or combustibility."[33]

Description:

There are several facilities throughout the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport that use and store hazardous materials as they are defined by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In compliance with the Congressional SARA Title III Act of 1986, the local facilities have filed reports with the Village of Brockport Fire Department. Therefore, the risk of an incident at a "fixed facility" is possible and has a hazard rating of 182.5.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Facility types range from local gasoline service stations to multi-chemical storage and use facilities. The extent of the hazard depends on the chemical products involved, the number of employees on site, and the location of the facility and its proximity to residential communities.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

There currently are multiple sites involved with hazardous waste clean up (ongoing to date).

There has been the release of ammonia gas from several different facilities at the rate of approximately one per year. Notable releases include Easter 1995 from a broken unit at Allied Frozen Food Storage, December 1998 following a fire at Sodoma Farm Market, and in Spring 2003 again at Allied Frozen Food Storage.

There was a hazardous release within the Beikirch Nursing Home on July 28, 2001, that caused the evacuation of 120 ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients to different facilities and caused approximately 20 people to be seen for medical care.

In July 1987, there was a major fire that destroyed an entire fertilizer and feed facility, putting it completely out of business. It also caused the evacuation of several hundred village residents.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Regulations for use and storage, together with employee training should help reduce the number of incidents, however, there is significant probability that events will continue to occur. Potential magnitude is site-related.

[33] HAZNY

Maps of hazard areas:

Map of Brockport Fire Department District is attached in Appendix D, Map #1.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Analysis of impact is difficult to predict based on the wide range of facilities and locations.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

The economic impact can be huge. Incidents have cost the private-sector losses in facility, product manufacturing, jobs, clean up, and damages in adjacent neighborhoods. Real estate and property damages have even led to buy-out by the company owner.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Disease

Definition:

"Pathological condition of a body part, an organ or a system resulting from various causes such as infection, genetic defect or environmental stress and characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms."[34]

Description:

Historically the world has seen significant fatalities as a result of disease outbreak. Medical research and breakthroughs over time as well as immunizations, quarantine implementation, public education and alerting capabilities have resulted in reduction of outbreak potential in recent history. Locally, this hazard is considered low with a rating of 178.5. However, the recent SARS epidemic is an example of how new diseases can impact any community and this hazard should not be dismissed because of lack of events.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Disease in our area include, but are not limited to: Flu, Tuberculosis, E-Coli, West Nile Virus, Lyme Disease, Rabies, Lead Poisoning, HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), and Heart Disease.

Since 2000, West Nile Virus is present in the County but so far in 2003 has not been identified in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport.

Lyme disease is more prevalent in the Hudson Valley and Long Island but hasn't amplified itself in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

Disease is a naturally occurring event in all humans and animals. There have been no disease outbreaks in epidemic proportions locally. What disease that has occurred is able to be treated and controlled by common sense, public education, and health care providers.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

In addition to those diseases described above (as already a local presence), the probability for future occurrence related to possible biological warfare and terrorist attack is possible, although unlikely. There is always the potential for new strains of bacteria as well as bacteria that becomes resistant to antibiotics making infection more difficult to treat. The potential magnitude is difficult to predict, but not hard to imagine in terms of severity.

[34] American heritage Stedman's Medical Dictionary.

In addition to Rabies, Lyme Disease, and West Nile Virus, there are other diseases that can be contracted by humans from animal vectors. One of recent concern is Monkeypox.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Not applicable.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Not applicable.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Drought

Definition:

"A prolonged period of limited precipitation affecting the supply and quality of water. (A drought) Is the result of climatological and hydrological events which affect a geographically significant area."[35]

Description:

Drought does not cause the immediate damage that might occur from a windstorm or other natural hazard but can have long-term impact if there is no relief for a sustained period of time. Although drought can be experienced in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport, it is considered a moderately low ranking hazard of 174.8.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Farms and agriculture are adversely impacted by drought. Crop damage can be caused by lack of precipitation or irrigation. In addition, reservoirs and water supplies are examples of sites that would be impacted by drought. Water supply can be diminished enough to cause water use restrictions, e.g., not watering lawns, washing cars, and unnecessary filling of pools, among others.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

Drought has not occurred in hazard proportions within the Town of Sweden or Village of Brockport.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

It is difficult to predict future occurrences, but potential magnitude could be significant if long in duration with decreased water supply being the most important consideration.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

There could be significant impact on business with loss of revenue to farmers, higher consumer costs and other adverse economic cascading. Diminished water supply could impact critical facilities, sanitation and patient care as well as other considerations.

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Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Not applicable.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Earthquake

Definition:

"A sudden motion of the ground caused by release of subterranean strain energy, due to plate tectonics, resulting in surface faulting (ground rupture), ground shaking, and ground failure (collapse)."[36]

Description:

Due to the presence of natural fault lines within New York State, and the resulting potential for greater magnitude earthquakes because of these geographical features, this event must be considered within the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport Hazard Plan. Although rated moderately low at 161.5 the possibility and potential should not be minimized.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

The potential for threat would be trickle down from the surrounding area. These areas have been determined to be most susceptible:

- Structures, especially residences of less sustainable construction.
- Canal and other structures that restrict flow.
- Trees, utility poles, and lines.
- Roads, bridges, and elevated structures.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

The Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport have not experienced an earthquake in the recent past, however, this community has experienced tremors resulting from minor to moderate earthquakes elsewhere in New York State.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

The probability of future occurrences is likely, but predominately from occurrences outside Monroe County. The magnitude of an event will be determined by its duration, intensity, location, and the structures affected.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

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This event may cause:

- Injury or death.
- Damage to roads and highways, buildings and other structures.
- Cascade events, such as utility failure, flooding, explosions, and fire.
- Complicated emergency response, due to obstructions, damage to emergency vehicles, etc.
- Overburden of medical facilities.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Not applicable.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Infestation

Definition:

"Excessive population of insects, rodents or other animals requiring control measures due to their potential to carry diseases, destroy crops, or harm the environment."[37]

Description:

Infestation of any kind can cause significant health problems in addition to overall inconvenience and localized damage dependent on the situation. Agricultural guidelines and restrictions as well as health codes in restaurants, sanitation requirements and measures all help to control this hazard making this a low priority hazard with a rating of 159.2.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Specific hazard locations and extent of hazard are not easily defined because of the wide range of possibilities, but it must be realized that any infestation can cause significant problems within any locale.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

"Web worms" have been a problem in the recent past causing severe damage to trees in and around Monroe County. If left unchecked this particular insect could completely destroy large areas of trees over time.

Dutch Elm Disease destroyed a multi-state region of elms in the 1950's-1960's.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

There is always a probability of future occurrence for this hazard with the potential magnitude determined by the specific target of infestation and other factors involved with the "event."

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

"Animal or plant pests or diseases threaten the agricultural production of the United States. There is an increasing frequency of new pest and disease incursions. Infestations can have a national impact, as well as affect state and local governments, industry, and producers" (Federal Register, Volume 68, Number 130, p. 40541).

[37] HAZNY

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

No specific data found.

Notes on data limitations:

Time and records access.

Air Contamination

Definition:

"Pollution caused by atmospheric conditions (as opposed to a chemical spill or release) such as temperature inversion induced smoggy condition sufficiently serious to create some danger to human health."[38]

Description:

Pollution is an increasing national problem. For several years now California has suffered with regular smog alerts. Prolonged periods of extreme temperatures as well as an increase in industry, ozone depletion and other factors have resulted in Monroe County being included with National Weather Service ozone condition alerts advising those in the community with chronic lung problems to be aware of the potential health hazard. This hazard is considered low with a rating of 142.5.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

These alerts generally accompany hot, humid, overcast days when the atmospheric ceiling is low and heavy, trapping contaminants close to the ground.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

Since 2000, the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport, as part of Monroe County, have been named in about a dozen ozone alerts.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Extreme temperatures seem to heighten the probability of this hazard. The potential magnitude or the "extent of hazard" is measured by the duration of the contamination, its adverse health impacts, and the number of victims it claims. By itself, this hazard has been manageable. As a cascade event, or in tandem with other hazards, this hazard could create a community emergency.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

To prevent this hazard from occurring businesses and industries have spent billions to control and reduce emissions. Currently the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport are researching the

[38] HAZNY

concept of walkable and bikable communities that would further reduce vehicle emissions because of less use of motor vehicles.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Not available.

Notes on data limitations:

Time and records access.

Civil Unrest

Definition:

"An individual or collective action causing serious interference with the peace, security, and/or normal functioning of a community (e.g., riot)."[39]

Also defined by law as: Any public disturbance involving acts of violence by a group of three (3) or more persons causing immediate danger, damage or injury to the property or person of another individual.[40]

Description:

Civil disturbance could present a serious threat to the community. A civil disturbance can erupt because of politics, religion, or a crime that is particularly disturbing to a specific group of people. The hazard rating for civil disturbance is 131.5.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

With the location of SUNY Brockport and the Brockport Central School District in the community the potential for a serious hazard event exists. The varied mix of population including high income, low income, mixture of races and cultures, adds to the potential for unrest. With cooperation among the various emergency personnel and education of the population including mixes of population in a positive environment, e.g., Bienvenida Celebration, the potential is lowered.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

In the late sixties and early seventies there were several protests and one racially motivated house burning.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

It is nearly impossible to predict the probability of future occurrences, but the possibility certainly exists as indicated by the hazard rating. With the college here it would not be unusual to see protest marches against any number of causes or issues.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

[39] HAZNY
[40] Barron's Law Dictionary 18USC 232

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

A credible worst-case event could result in severe damage to private property, especially in terms of economic loss. The impact of such an event on the population could be serious injury or death.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Unknown at this time.

Notes on data limitations:

None

Blight

Definition:

"Disease of agricultural crops or non-agricultural plants resulting in withering, lack of growth, and death of its parts (rapid browning and death of leaves, flowers or stems)."[41] We also consider economic blight defined by federal poverty data. This has been labeled, "Urban Blight."

Description:

Uncontrollable agricultural blight is rare in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport. As part of standard practice, measures are used routinely to control blight. It is considered an extremely low hazard with a rating of 117.2.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

Specific hazard locations for agricultural blight are difficult to predict, but likely to include agricultural areas. The extent of hazard would be determined by the disease and other factors involved with location and specific plants.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

No agricultural events identified in recent past.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Agricultural blight is always a probability, with the potential magnitude determined by the specific location and other factors involved with the "event."

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required due to widespread geographic potential.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Information pending.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Information pending

Notes on data limitations:

Time and records access.

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Radiological (fixed site)

Definition:

"Release or threat of release of radioactive material from a nuclear power generating station or research reactor or other stationary source of radioactivity."[42]

Description:

" An infrequent event that potentially could include a large, multi-jurisdictional area, and result in moderate property damage, contamination of farm and water supplies, and economic damage."[43] The threat of a radiological event at a fixed facility is always a possibility because of the proximity of the Ginna Nuclear Power Station. There are substantial safety features and security measures in place at this facility, however, by its existence and operational distance to the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport this hazard has a low rating of 107.2.

The existence of the hazard in the Town of Sweden/Village of Brockport is because of small stationary sources of radioactive material at the college and medical facilities.

Overview of specific hazard locations and the extent of the hazard:

There are small stationary sources of radioactive material at the college and various medical facilities. If a situation were to occur at Ginna, Lakeside Health System could be utilized for overflow of patients.

Previous occurrences of the hazard:

None.

Probability of future occurrences and potential magnitude:

Minimal at best.

Maps of hazard areas:

Map is not required.

Analysis of the impact on business, infrastructure and critical facilities:

Impact on business could be significant depending on the magnitude of the event. Infrastructure could also be significantly impacted. Critical facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes

[42] HAZNY
[43] HAZNY

could suffer extreme overload with an overwhelming number of victims. Public safety providers could be affected on a major level.

Specific information concerning estimated value ($) of potential loss, damage to structures, casualties, etc.:

Unknown.

Notes on data limitations:

None.

Appendix C Action Plans

Action plans identify feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures that should be implemented to eliminate or reduce the identified risks. Action plans that overlay all hazards were listed in the Plan starting on page 5. Action plans specific to the hazards identified in appendix B are listed below:

Utility Failure

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Survey utility poles for repair and replacement.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Private-sector, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	2. Update code to require underground utilities in new developments
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Survey utility poles for repair and replacement.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Private-sector, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	2. Update code to require underground utilities in new developments
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year
Measure:	3. Encourage installation of backup power supply.

Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Obtain generators for Sweden Senior Center, Community Center to use as emergency shelters and portable to use as needed.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	2. Expand SPARTAC program to include Civil Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and additional training to become second responders in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	3. Provide power back-up supply for municipal fueling stations.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$1,001-4,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Install permanent backup power supply at public facilities.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	2 Procure additional communication capacity.

Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Superintendent of Highways, Village Communications Officer
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	3 Extend Route 531 to be able to get county and town mutual assistance here faster.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Federal and state grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Department of Transportation
Timetable:	Within five years

Fire

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Distribution (with training) of fire extinguishers, CO detectors, and smoke detectors.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$1,001-4,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, private-sector
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Encourage residential use of smoke and CO detectors and fire extinguishers through public education and give away programs.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$1,001-4,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, private-sector
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Recruitment and retention of members.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$1,001-4,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	2. Add paid fire department drivers.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget
Lead Agency:	Village Board
Timetable:	Within five years

Measure:	3. Purchase respirators and train emergency personnel in use.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grants

Lead Agency:	Village Board, Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	4. Expand SPARTAC program to include Civil Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and additional training to become second responders in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Add firehouse and vehicles in southern portion of the Town of Sweden.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Brockport Fire Department, Town Board, and Village Board
Timetable:	Within five years
Measure:	2. Expand water service.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Involved water district taxpayers, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Monroe County Water Authority, Board of Water Commissioners
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	3. Extend Route 531 to be able to get county and town mutual assistance here faster.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Federal and state grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Department of Transportation
Timetable:	Within five years

Hazardous Materials (In transit)

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Improved truck route signage.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Federal Highway Administration, State
Lead Agency:	Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Purchase speed trailer to assist in enforcing speed limits.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget and capital improvement budget, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Village Board and Police Department
Timetable:	Within five years

Measure:	2. Improved truck route signage.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Federal Highway Administration, State
Lead Agency:	Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Purchase respirators and train emergency personnel in use.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Village Board, Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

F. Structural Projects

Transportation Incident

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Improve truck route signage.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Federal Highway Administration, State
Lead Agency:	Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Expand law enforcement presence in schools and colleges; e.g., programs on speed, DWI, seat belts, etc.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Police Department
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	2. Improve truck route signage.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Federal Highway Administration, State
Lead Agency:	Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	3. Purchase speed trailer to assist in enforcing speed limits.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Village Board and Police Department
Timetable:	Within five years

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Purchase and train on extrication equipment.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Federal

Lead Agency: Village Board and Fire Department
Timetable: Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Winter Storm (Severe)

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Update code to require underground utilities in new developments.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	2. Survey utility poles for repair and replacement.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Private-sector, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	3. Implement annual tree maintenance program.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grant, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways, Village Superintendent of DPW, and property owners
Timetable:	Within one year

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Update code to require underground utilities in new developments.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	2. Survey utility poles for repair and replacement.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Private-sector, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	3. Implement annual tree maintenance program.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grant, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways, Village Superintendent of DPW, and property owners
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	4. Encourage installation of backup power supply.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Expand information available on web sites.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Web Masters
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Obtain generators for Sweden Senior Center, Community Center to use as emergency shelters and portable to use as needed.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	2. Establish a registry of alternate/off road emergency transportation vehicles owners/operators for use in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grant
Lead Agency:	Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	3. Acquire more snow removal vehicles and manpower to use them.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating funds, reserves and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Install permanent backup power supply at public facilities.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	2. Procure additional communication capacity.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Superintendent of Highways, Village Communications Officer
Timetable:	Continuous

Windstorm

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Update code to require underground utilities in new developments.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	2. Survey utility poles for repair and replacement.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Private-sector, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	3. Implement annual tree maintenance program.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grant, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways, Village Superintendent of DPW, and property owners
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	4. Implement a proactive DPW/Highway Department plan for debris clearance, removal, and disposal.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways, Village DPW Superintendent
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Update code to require underground utilities in new developments.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board

Timetable: Within one year

Measure: 2. Survey utility poles for repair and replacement.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Under $1,000
Source of Funds: Private-sector, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: 3. Implement annual tree maintenance program.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: $5,000-9,999
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grant, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency: Town Superintendent of Highways, Village Superintendent of DPW, and property owners
Timetable: Within one year

Measure: 4. Encourage installation of backup power supply.
Priority Rank: Medium
Cost Estimate: Under $1,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure: 1. Expand information available on web sites.
Priority Rank: Medium
Cost Estimate: Under $1,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Web Masters
Timetable: Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure: 1. Obtain generators for Sweden Senior Center, Community Center to use as emergency shelters and portable to use as needed.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: $10,000-19,999
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Within one year

Measure:	2. Expand SPARTAC program to include Civil Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and additional training to become second responders in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Install permanent backup power supply at public facilities.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	2. Procure additional communication capacity.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Superintendent of Highways, Village Communications Officer
Timetable:	Continuous

Ice Storm

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Update code to require underground utilities in new developments.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	2. Survey utility poles for repair and replacement.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Private-sector, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	3. Implement annual tree maintenance program.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grant, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways, Village Superintendent of DPW, and property owners
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	4. Implement a proactive DPW/Highway Department plan for debris clearance, removal, and disposal.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways, Village DPW Superintendent
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Update code to require underground utilities in new developments.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board

Timetable: Within one year

Measure: 2. Survey utility poles for repair and replacement.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Under $1,000
Source of Funds: Private-sector, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: 3. Implement annual tree maintenance program.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: $5,000-9,999
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grant, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency: Town Superintendent of Highways, Village Superintendent of DPW, and property owners
Timetable: Within one year

Measure: 4. Encourage installation of backup power supply.
Priority Rank: Medium
Cost Estimate: Under $1,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Continuous

Measure: 5. Install permanent backup power supply at public facilities.
Priority Rank: High
Cost Estimate: Over $20,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Town Board and Village Board
Timetable: Within 1-3 years

Measure: 6. Procure additional communication capacity.
Priority Rank: Medium
Cost Estimate: $5,000-9,999
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency: Superintendent of Highways, Village Communications Officer
Timetable: Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure: 1. Expand information available on web sites.
Priority Rank: Medium
Cost Estimate: Under $1,000
Source of Funds: Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical

	grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Web Masters
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Establish a registry of alternate/off road emergency transportation vehicles owners/operators for use in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grant
Lead Agency:	Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	2. Obtain generators for Sweden Senior Center, Community Center to use as emergency shelters and portable to use as needed.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	3. Expand SPARTAC program to include Civil Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and additional training to become second responders in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Install permanent backup power supply at public facilities.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	2. Procure additional communication capacity.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999

Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Superintendent of Highways, Village Communications Officer
Timetable:	Continuous

Extreme Temperatures

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Expand information available on web sites.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Web Masters
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Establish a registry of alternate/off road emergency transportation vehicles owners/operators for use in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grant
Lead Agency:	Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	2. Obtain generators for Sweden Senior Center, Community Center to use as emergency shelters and portable to use as needed.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

F. Structural Projects

Canal Failure

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Annual inspection and maintenance of canal walls and bridges.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, State, and categorical grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Thruway Authority Canal Corporation, Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Annual inspection and maintenance of canal walls and bridges.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, State, and categorical grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Thruway Authority Canal Corporation, Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	2. Encourage affected property owners to purchase Flood Insurance
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Expand SPARTAC program to include Civil Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and additional training to become second responders in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Extend Route 531 to be able to get county and town mutual assistance here faster.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Federal and state grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Department of Transportation
Timetable:	Within five years

Radiological (In transit)

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Purchase speed trailer to assist in enforcing speed limits.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Village Board and Police Department
Timetable:	Within five years

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Explosion

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Purchase respirators and train emergency personnel in use.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Village Board, Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Extend Route 531 to be able to get county and town mutual assistance here faster.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Federal and state grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Department of Transportation
Timetable:	Within five years

Tornado

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Expand information available on web sites.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Web Masters
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Install permanent backup power supply at public facilities.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	2. Procure additional communication capacity.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Superintendent of Highways, Village Communications Officer
Timetable:	Continuous

Terrorism

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Participate in Terrorism Task Force.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$1,001-4,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grants, federal
Lead Agency:	Police Department, Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Extend Route 531 to be able to get county and town mutual assistance here faster.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Federal and state grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Department of Transportation
Timetable:	Within five years

Water Supply Failure

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Increase physical security presence around water tank on Lake Road including overt surveillance cameras.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Categorical grants, federal
Lead Agency:	Monroe County Water Authority
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	2. Increase testing and monitoring of water system.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grant
Lead Agency:	Monroe County Water Authority and Board of Water Commissioners
Timetable:	Continuous

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Increase physical security presence around water tank on Lake Road including overt surveillance cameras.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Categorical grants, federal
Lead Agency:	Monroe County Water Authority
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Expand information available on web sites.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Web Masters
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	2. Publish Annual Water Quality Reports
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget
Lead Agency:	Board of Water Commissioners
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

Measure:	1. Increase physical security presence around water tank on Lake Road including overt surveillance cameras.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$10,000-19,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Categorical grants, federal
Lead Agency:	Monroe County Water Authority
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	2. Increase testing and monitoring of water system.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grant
Lead Agency:	Monroe County Water Authority and Board of Water Commissioners
Timetable:	Continuous

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Flood

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Annual waterway/drainage maintenance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grants, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways and Village DPW Superintendent
Timetable:	Continuous

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Annual waterway/drainage maintenance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grants, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways and Village DPW Superintendent
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	2. Encourage affected property owners to purchase Flood Insurance
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	3. Participate in the federal Community Rating System
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, Mitigation Grants, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Expand information available on web sites.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical

	grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Web Masters
Timetable:	Continuous
Measure:	2. Provide information about the Erie Canal and its spillway locations.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	State funds, local annual operating budgets, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within one year

D. Natural Resource Protection

Measure:	1. Construct a detention facility south of East Canal Road near culvert under the canal.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget and capital improvement budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board
Timetable:	Within one year
Measure:	2. Annual waterway/drainage maintenance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funds, categorical grants, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Superintendent of Highways and Village DPW Superintendent
Timetable:	Continuous

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Provide water rescue training.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget
Lead Agency:	Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	2. Expand SPARTAC program to include Civil Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and additional training to become second responders in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Construct a detention facility south of East Canal Road near culvert under the canal.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget and capital improvement budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Town Board
Timetable:	Within one year

Measure:	2. Extend Route 531 to be able to get county and town mutual assistance here faster.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Federal and state grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Department of Transportation
Timetable:	Within five years

Structural Collapse

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Enact local laws that require property owners to demolish and remove unsafe structures from their property(ies).
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Increase education and training of code enforcement officers.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$1,001-4,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Village Board, Brockport Central School District, and SUNY Brockport
Timetable:	Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Coordinate formalized training for structural collapse response team.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$1,001-4,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, federal
Lead Agency:	Village Board and Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Study alternatives to railroad overpass on Main Street.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, state, federal
Lead Agency:	Village Board, NYS DOT, and owner of railroad
Timetable:	Within one year

Hazardous Materials (at fixed facilities)

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Purchase respirators and train emergency personnel in use.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Village Board, Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

F. Structural Projects

Disease

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Drought

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Public education for water conservation.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Monroe County Water Authority and Board of Water Commissioners
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

Measure:	1. Public education for water conservation.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Monroe County Water Authority and Board of Water Commissioners
Timetable:	Continuous

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Expand water service.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Involved water district taxpayers, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Monroe County Water Authority, Board of Water Commissioners
Timetable:	Continuous

Earthquake

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Install permanent backup power supply at public facilities.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, private-sector funds, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board and Village Board
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years
Measure:	2. Procure additional communication capacity.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets and capital improvement budgets, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Superintendent of Highways, Village Communications Officer
Timetable:	Continuous

Infestation

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Support and promote federal crop insurance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Economic Development Coordinator
Timetable:	Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Support and promote federal crop insurance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Economic Development Coordinator
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

Measure:	1. Support and promote federal crop insurance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Economic Development Coordinator
Timetable:	Continuous

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Air Contamination

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Expand information available on web sites.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, private-sector funding, categorical grants, Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency:	Web Masters
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Purchase respirators and train emergency personnel in use.
Priority Rank:	High
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Village Board, Fire Department
Timetable:	Continuous

F. Structural Projects

Civil Unrest

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

Measure:	1. Increase visibility and presence of police department.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, federal
Lead Agency:	Village Board, Brockport Police Department, Monroe County Sheriff Department, Brockport Central School District, SUNY Brockport
Timetable:	Continuous

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Purchase metal detectors.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, state, federal
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department, Monroe County Sheriff's Department, Brockport Central School District, SUNY Brockport
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	2. Increase visibility and presence of police department.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, federal
Lead Agency:	Village Board, Brockport Police Department, Monroe County Sheriff Department, Brockport Central School District, SUNY Brockport
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

Measure:	1. Purchase non-lethal weapons.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, state, federal
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department, Monroe County Sheriff's Department, SUNY Brockport
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	2. Purchase riot gear.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, state, federal
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department, Monroe County Sheriff's Department, SUNY Brockport
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

Measure:	3. Purchase metal detectors.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants, state, federal
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department, Monroe County Sheriff's Department, Brockport Central School District, SUNY Brockport
Timetable:	Continuous

Measure:	4. Expand SPARTAC program to include Civil Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and additional training to become second responders in emergency situations.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	$5,000-9,999
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budget, Mitigation Grant
Lead Agency:	Brockport Police Department
Timetable:	Within 1-3 years

F. Structural Projects

Measure:	1. Extend Route 531 to be able to get county and town mutual assistance here faster.
Priority Rank:	Low
Cost Estimate:	Over $20,000
Source of Funds:	Federal and state grants
Lead Agency:	NYS Department of Transportation
Timetable:	Within five years

Blight

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

Measure:	1. Support and promote federal crop insurance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Economic Development Coordinator
Timetable:	Continuous

C. Public Education and Awareness.

Measure:	1. Support and promote federal crop insurance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Economic Development Coordinator
Timetable:	Continuous

D. Natural Resource Protection

Measure:	1. Support and promote federal crop insurance program.
Priority Rank:	Medium
Cost Estimate:	Under $1,000
Source of Funds:	Local annual operating budgets, categorical grants
Lead Agency:	Town Board, Economic Development Coordinator
Timetable:	Continuous

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Radiological (fixed site)

Mitigation Measures (organized by the six categories identified in the Plan):

A. Prevention.

B. Property Protection.

C. Public Education and Awareness.

D. Natural Resource Protection

E. Emergency Services

F. Structural Projects

Appendix D Maps

Map # 1 – Brockport Fire Department District Map

Map # 2 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas in the Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport

Map # 3 – Transportation System Map for the Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport

Map # 1 – Brockport Fire Department District Map

Map # 2 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas in the Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport

Map # 3 – Transportation System Map for the Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport

Appendix E Planning Committee Members

The following people are members of the planning committee for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan:

1. Town of Sweden
   - Patricia Connors, Councilperson
   - Nancy Duff, Director, Sweden Senior Center
   - Don Grentzinger, chairman, Zoning Board of Appeals
   - Matthew Minor, member, Board of Assessment Review
   - Fred Perrine, Superintendent of Highways
   - Charles Sanford, Fire Marshal, and Deputy Building Inspector
2. Village of Brockport
   - Jim Whipple, Trustee
   - Bradley B. Upson, Superintendent of Department of Public Works
   - Scott Zarnstorff, Building/Zoning Officer
3. Sweden Senior Center
   - Nancy Duff, Director
4. Brockport Fire Department
   - Chris McCullough, Deputy Chief
5. Brockport Police Department
   - Daniel P. Varrenti, Chief
6. Brockport Central School District
   - Charles Sanford, Director of Safety and Security
7. Public
   - Paul Fortner, local landlord
   - Don Grentzinger, local farmer
   - Matthew Minor, Town citizen
   - Wayne Moore, Village citizen
8. Clerk for Committee
   Marleen M. Cain, Deputy Town Clerk